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United Nations

# Commission on Science and Technology for Development

## Report on the thirteenth session (17-21 May 2010)

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# Commission on Science and Technology for Development

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*Note*

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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*Summary*

At its thirteenth session, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development undertook a five-year review of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels. In addition, it considered two priority themes, "Improvements and innovations in existing financial mechanisms" and "New and emerging technologies". The session included a panel discussion on the theme "Gender and science and technology" and a segment on science, technology and innovation policy reviews for Ghana and Lesotho.

The session included a ministerial segment and four multi-stakeholder panel discussions. More than 15 Member States were represented at the ministerial level. Participants also included heads of organizations of the United Nations system or their representatives, representatives of the Council of Europe and the African Union, and representatives of civil society and of business entities.

The participants highlighted a number of key issues.

While rapid progress has been achieved in improving access to information and communications technology (ICT) at the global level, significant gaps remain within economies and societies, which affect the demand for and the ability to use such technology. Participants identified some of the main impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, which include insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as technology ownership, standards and flows. They called upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources and to support efforts aimed at capacity-building and the transfer of technology to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries.

Participants expressed their concern with a widening gap in broadband connectivity which affects many economically and socially relevant e-applications in such areas as government, business, health and education. This divide further marginalizes the poor, the rural communities, and other disadvantaged groups such as women, the disabled and the elderly. They commended current initiatives aimed at achieving rapid broadband deployment and underscored the need to prioritize innovative approaches within national and regional development strategies.

Also reiterated were the importance of ICT indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies, and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies of social, cultural and economic development. Participants underlined the need for indicators that measure the impact of ICT on development. They also highlighted the importance of standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated ICT indicators which capture the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services.

In undertaking a five-year review of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, participants expressed their appreciation of the work being done by the Commission in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow up. They acknowledged the roles played by lead United Nations entities as action lines facilitators, the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and called for continued

coordination and collaboration among all relevant entities, with the active engagement of relevant stakeholders.

In addressing its priority theme on new and emerging technologies, discussion focused on renewable energy technologies. Participants highlighted the need for technology transfer on the one hand, and the building of local innovative capabilities on the other. They called on Governments to provide an enabling environment which would encourage private and public sector initiatives in new and emerging technologies and in the generation and dissemination of renewable energy technologies.

It was considered that effective policy measures to promote local innovative capabilities include: provision of support to universities and public research centres dedicated to renewable energy technologies, support for community participation in decision-making, ensuring that communities have the requisite capabilities to manage the low-carbon technologies deployed in their area, provision of incentives for research, development and demonstration at the firm level in private companies, and establishment of business parks and innovation clusters.

Governments were urged to adopt regulatory and procurement policies to foster competition and private sector development and to attract domestic and foreign direct investment. They were invited to consider the use of appropriate policy instruments, such as subsidy schemes, feed-in tariffs, tax credits, financial guarantees and the reduction of import duties to support technology deployment in market niches and encourage joint ventures and foreign direct investment in the manufacture and use of renewable energy technologies.

As a contribution to the annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council in 2010 of the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women", a panel discussion was devoted to the theme "Gender and science and technology"; the panel concluded with several calls for action addressed to Governments and the international community. Participants invited the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, in close collaboration with its Gender Advisory Board, to contribute to the consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women, at its fifty-fifth session in 2011, of the priority theme "Access to and participation of women and girls in education, training, science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work".

The Commission heard presentations on the science, technology and innovation policy reviews for Ghana and Lesotho, undertaken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in collaboration with the Governments concerned. Participants called on UNCTAD to significantly increase its efforts to conduct such reviews, in response to a high demand from member countries, in close collaboration with other relevant international organizations.

The Commission selected two priority themes for consideration at its fourteenth session, namely, "Technologies to address challenges in areas such as agriculture and water" and "Measuring the impact of information and communications technologies for development". Member States welcomed the focus of the new priority theme on the impact of information and communications technologies for development and encouraged the Commission, in examining the theme, to broaden its focus beyond the economic impact of such technologies to encompass their social and cultural impact.

In chapter I of the present report, the Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of two draft resolutions, entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society" and "Science and technology for development", as well as four draft decisions. One matter is drawn to the attention of the Council in section C of the chapter.

More information on the session of the Commission is available from www.unctad.org/Templates/meeting.asp?intItemID=1942&lang=1&m=18606.

[3 June 2010]

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# Chapter I

## Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

### A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission on Science and Technology for Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

### Draft resolution I
### Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society*

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,[1]

*Recalling also* its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

*Recalling further* its resolution 2009/7 of 24 July 2009 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/187 of 21 December 2009 on information and communications technologies for development,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels,[2]

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Improvements and innovations in existing financing mechanisms: information and communications technology for development",[3]

*Expressing its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

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* For the discussion, see chap. III.

[1] See A/C.2/59/3, annex, and A/60/687. The outcome documents are also available from www.itu.int/WSIS/index.html.

[2] A/65/64-E/2010/12.

[3] E/CN.16/2010/3.

**Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society**

1. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, emphasizing in particular its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

2. *Notes* the respective reports of many United Nations entities, with their own executive summaries, submitted as inputs for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/8, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

3. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels,[2] including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of exchanging information among action line facilitators, identifying issues that needed improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting the overall implementation process, encourages all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

5. *Notes* the benefits of forums such as the ICT4All Forum convened by Tunisia, which provided an opportunity to share national experiences in the use of information and communications technology for the development and promotion of entrepreneurship and competitiveness;

6. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations of the outcome documents of the World Summit in the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Framework, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component;

7. *Notes* the holding of WSIS Forum 2010, organized by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the

United Nations Development Programme as a multi-stakeholder platform for implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and to facilitate the implementation of the Summit action lines;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

9. *Reaffirms* that while the digital divide may be shrinking in some areas, many challenges remain unaddressed with significant gaps existing within economies and societies that affect the demand for and the ability to use information and communications technologies;

10. *Notes with dissatisfaction* that, for the majority of the poor, the developmental promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

11. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

12. *Expresses concern* regarding the widening gap in broadband connectivity among countries at different levels of development, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in areas such as government, business, health and education, and also expresses concern with regard to the special challenges faced in the area of broadband connectivity by the least developed countries, the small island developing States, the landlocked developing countries and the highly-indebted poor countries;

13. *Notes with concern* the inequality of access to broadband infrastructure and services between developed and developing nations and within nations, and in particular the broadband divide that further marginalizes the poor, the rural communities and other disadvantaged groups such as women, the disabled, and the elderly, and in this context recognizes the importance of current initiatives aimed at achieving rapid broadband deployment and the need to prioritize innovative approaches within national and regional development strategies in this regard;

14. *Welcomes* the recent establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the initiative of ITU and UNESCO, with the key aim of accelerating the attainment of the aforementioned goals through the introduction of ubiquitous access to broadband within the global partnership for development;

15. *Notes* that while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing effort to address the

ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

16. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels in providing advice, services and support with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society;

17. *Notes* that topics that were not central at the first and second phases of the World Summit in 2003 and 2005 continue to emerge, such as the potential of information and communications technologies to combat climate change, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, particularly against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

18. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes that the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated information and communications technology indicators capturing the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services is essential for implementing information and communications technology policies;

**Internet governance**

19. *Reaffirms* the principles enunciated at the World Summit that the Internet has evolved into a global facility available to the public, that its governance should constitute a core issue of the information society agenda and that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations and should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism;

20. *Reaffirms also* paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,[4] which states that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations and that:

(a) Policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States which have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues;

(b) The private sector has had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of the Internet, in both the technical and economic fields;

(c) Civil society has played an important role on Internet matters, especially at the community level, and should continue to play such a role;

[4] See A/60/687.

(d) Intergovernmental organizations have had and should continue to have a facilitating role in the coordination of Internet-related public policy issues;

(e) International organizations have had and should continue to have an important role in the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies;

21. *Recognizes* that the Internet governance-related outcomes of the World Summit, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations through two distinct processes and also recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

**Enhanced cooperation**

22. *Recalls* paragraphs 68 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

23. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet,[5] which summarizes the responses of international organizations to the request to provide an annual report on efforts made towards enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and notes the interactive deliberations of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its thirteenth session regarding enhanced cooperation;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General to convene open and inclusive consultations involving all Member States and all other stakeholders with a view to assisting the process towards enhanced cooperation in order to enable Governments on an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities in respect of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet but not of the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact upon those issues, through a balanced participation of all stakeholders in their respective roles and responsibilities, as stated in paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda, and requests that the consultations be held before the end of 2010 and their outcome submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

**Internet Governance Forum**

25. *Takes note* of the deliberations of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, from 15 to 18 November 2009;[6]

26. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work done by the Chair, the secretariat and the host Governments of the meetings of the Internet Governance Forum and looks forward to the results of the fifth meeting, to be held in Vilnius from 14 to 17 September 2010;

27. *Takes note* of the recent emergence of several forums on Internet governance at the regional and national levels;

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[5] E/2009/92.

[6] See chap. III of the present report.

28. *Takes note also* of the deliberations of the meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, in which all stakeholders engage in a multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on a wide range of Internet governance issues, as mandated in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda;

29. *Takes note further* of the interactive discussions of the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, including those held during the stocktaking session chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs in response to paragraph 76 of the Tunis Agenda, in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations was requested to examine the desirability of the continuation of the Forum, in consultation with Forum participants, within five years of its creation and to make recommendations to the Member States in this regard, and notes the engagement therein of Forum participants through online contributions and through statements delivered during the stocktaking session;

30. *Invites* the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish, in an open and inclusive manner, a working group which would seek, compile and review inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders on improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, in line with the mandate set out in the Tunis Agenda, and which would report to the Commission at its fourteenth session in 2011 with recommendations, as appropriate, the report to constitute an input from the Commission to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, should the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum be extended;

**The road ahead**

31. *Urges* United Nations entities still not actively cooperating in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system and in its follow-up to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[7]

32. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divide an area of priority concern, put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divide among and within countries;

33. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-orientated and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divide;

34. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities

[7] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

35. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[8]

36. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review and modify the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances;

37. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Economic and Social Council resolutions on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

## Draft resolution II
## Science and technology for development*

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which emphasizes the role of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, as vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein, especially support of efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means,[9]

*Recalling* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

*Recalling* the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development during the intersessional period 2008-2009 on its two substantive themes "Science, technology and engineering for innovation and capacity-building in education and research" and "Development-oriented policies for a socio-economically inclusive information society, including policies relating to access, infrastructure and an enabling environment",

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* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

[8] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[9] See General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 60.

*Welcoming* the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its two current substantive themes "New and emerging technologies" and "Improvements and innovations in existing financing mechanisms" and its role as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation,

*Recognizing* the critical role of innovation in maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy,

*Recognizing also* the importance of science, technology and innovation policy reviews in assisting developing countries to improve their innovation systems,

*Recalling* the commitments made at the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, in particular the strategic objectives and actions contained in section K, Women and the environment, of chapter IV of the Beijing Platform for Action,[10]

*Recalling also* its call for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system,[11]

*Taking note* of the outcomes of the intersessional panel meeting of the Commission, held in Geneva from 9 to 11 November 2009, and the summary report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[12]

*Taking note also* of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its thirteenth session,[13]

*Extending its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

*Noting* that the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, is highly dependent on an increase in access to modern energy services and that the deployment of renewable energy technologies should be one of the key components of any strategy aimed at achieving this increase,

*Recognizing* that the deployment of renewable energy technologies requires the application of new and emerging technologies, including, among others, material science, nanotechnology, biotechnology and information and communications technologies,

*Recognizing also* that the sustainable deployment of emerging technologies can be facilitated by the transfer of technology, under mutually agreed conditions, an increase in domestic capabilities to develop, deploy and maintain technologies to meet local needs, the adoption of innovative financial mechanisms to power investment and the integration into national development agendas of strategies for the deployment of renewable energy technologies,

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[10] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[11] Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2.

[12] E/CN.16/2010/CRP.1; available from www.unctad.org/Templates/meeting.asp?intItemID=1942&lang=1&m=18606&info=doc.

[13] E/CN.16/2010/3 and E/CN.16/2010/4.

*Recognizing further* that any such strategy must be complemented by the transfer of skills and expertise to develop, adapt and modify renewable energy technologies, where necessary, to local conditions and capabilities, including the needs and capabilities of women, and be supported by financing, technology, science and engineering training centres and knowledge networks in order to maximize the use and promote the enhancement of such capabilities,

*Decides* to make the following recommendations for consideration by Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) Governments are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and undertake the following actions:

(i) Ensure that governmental priorities incorporate multi-stakeholder engagement in decision-making in regard to programme design, implementation, deployment, monitoring and evaluation, and take into consideration local populations and mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the deployment of new and emerging and renewable energy technologies;

(ii) Provide an enabling environment that encourages private and public sector initiatives in new and emerging technologies and the generation and dissemination of renewable energy technologies, including supporting universities and research centres linked to global learning networks and national diaspora, and funded through a range of sources such as Governments, donors, venture capitalists and/or public-private partnerships dedicated to renewable energy technologies;

(iii) Adopt economic, regulatory and governmental procurement policies to foster competition and private sector development and attract domestic and foreign direct investment;

(iv) Consider the application of appropriate policy instruments in the private sector, such as incentives, subsidy schemes, feed-in tariffs, tax credits, financial guarantees and reduction of import duties, to support technology deployment in market niches and encourage joint ventures and foreign direct investment in the manufacture and use of renewable energy technologies;

(v) Enhance local innovative capabilities in the area of new and emerging technologies and renewable energy technologies with improved efficiency, developed and adapted to local conditions through support for research, extension services, capacity-building and other related activities;

(vi) Encourage private enterprises to adopt and deploy renewable energy technologies through public-private partnerships;

(vii) Promote the establishment of science and technology parks, business incubators and innovation clusters to induce private sector participation in the development, growth and commercialization of new and emerging technologies, including renewable energy technologies;

(b) The international community is encouraged to:

(i) Enhance the provision of technical assistance in capacity-building and strategic planning to promote new and emerging technologies and renewable energy technologies;

(c) The Commission on Science and Technology for Development is:

(i) Encouraged to continue serving as a platform for sharing examples of good practice and promoting North-South and South-South partnerships, especially in regard to new and emerging technologies and the transfer and deployment of renewable energy technologies;

(ii) Encouraged to promote, in the context of the Internet-based science, technology and innovation collaborative network established in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/8, collaborative networking and initiation and hosting of subregional networks as operational models for replication, with the cooperation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development secretariat and the International Trade Centre;

(iii) Invited to make a contribution, in close collaboration with its Gender Advisory Board, to the consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-fifth session of the theme "Access to and participation of women and girls in education, training, science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work";

(iv) Encouraged to collaborate with the World Intellectual Property Organization in the facilitation of access to the database of research for development and innovation at minimum cost for all developing countries;

(d) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is encouraged to:

(i) Increase significantly its efforts to conduct science, technology and innovation policy reviews in response to a high demand from member countries, in close collaboration with other relevant international organizations, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and with the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the regional commissions and other appropriate stakeholders, including the World Bank and other international and regional development banks, with a view to assisting developing countries in strengthening their science, technology and innovation systems;

(ii) Carry out, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Renewable Energy Agency, a review of national experiences in developing local innovative capabilities related to new and emerging technologies and renewable energy technologies, including educational programmes and long-term training activities;

(iii) Survey collaborative research and development mechanisms that have been effective in facilitating the development and deployment of new and emerging technologies and renewable energy technologies through the global science and innovation infrastructure, including universities, institutions, centres of excellence, business incubators, science and technology parks and other innovation modalities, with a view to assisting developing countries to build capabilities;

(iv) Carry out research into how developing countries could integrate the deployment of renewable energy technologies into their national development

and science, technology and innovation strategies, especially those related to poverty reduction and meeting the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account a gender perspective.

## B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Council

2. The Commission also recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

### Draft decision I
### Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development*

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decision 2008/217 of 18 July 2008 and recognizing the need for maximizing the meaningful participation of and contributions by civil society in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development:

(a) Decides, on an exceptional basis and without prejudice to the established rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, to extend to non-governmental organizations and civil society entities that are not in consultative status with the Council but that received accreditation to the World Summit on the Information Society, an invitation to participate in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development until 2011;

(b) Urges voluntary contributions in order to provide the maximum possible assistance for the participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities of developing countries and to ensure their balanced representation, including in the panels of the Commission;

(c) Invites the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider as expeditiously as possible the applications of such entities, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

### Draft decision II
### Participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development*

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decision 2008/218 of 18 July 2008, recognizing the need for maximizing the meaningful participation of and contributions by academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and having reviewed the current modalities for their participation:

(a) Acknowledges that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development has benefited from the participation of academic entities in its work;

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

(b) Decides to extend the current arrangements for the participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission until 2011.

## Draft decision III
## Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development*

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decision 2007/216 of 26 April 2007, recognizing the need for maximizing the meaningful participation of and contributions by business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and having reviewed the current modalities for their participation:

(a) Acknowledges that the Commission has benefited from the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in its work;

(b) Decides to extend the current arrangements for the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission until 2011.

## Draft decision IV
## Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission**

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session;[14]

(b) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission as set out below.

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes at the regional and international levels.

**Documentation**

Report of the Secretary-General

3. Priority themes:

   (a) Measuring the impact of information and communications technology for development;

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* For the discussion, see chap. II.

** For the discussion, see chap. VIII.

[14] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 11* (E/2009/31).

**Documentation**

Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Technologies to address challenges in areas such as agriculture and water.

**Documentation**

Report of the Secretary-General

4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

5. Review of methods of work of the Commission.

**Documentation**

Note by the Secretariat

6. Election of the Chair and other officers for the fifteenth session of the Commission.

7. Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifteenth session of the Commission.

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fourteenth session.

## C. Matter brought to the attention of the Council*

3. The attention of the Council is drawn to the agreement of the Commission to transmit the summary by the Chair of the panel discussion on the theme "Gender and science and technology" (E/2010/92) as input to the Council's annual ministerial review in 2010 of the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women".

* For the discussion, see chap. III.

# Chapter II
## Organizational matters

### Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities, academic entities and business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

4. At its 8th meeting, on 21 May 2010, the Commission had before it three draft decisions, entitled "Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", "Participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development" and "Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", submitted by the Chair, Frédéric Riehl (Switzerland), on the basis of informal consultations and circulated in an informal paper.

5. The Secretary made a point of clarification concerning the text of the three draft decisions.

6. Following statements by the representatives of China and Pakistan, the Commission, on the basis of the discussion, adopted the three draft decisions and recommended them to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decisions I-III).

# Chapter III

## Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels

7. The Commission considered item 2 of its agenda at its 1st to 4th and 8th meetings, on 17, 18 and 21 May 2010. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/65/64-E/2010/12);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet (E/2009/92);

(c) Summary report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the meeting of the intersessional panel of the Commission, held in Geneva from 9 to 11 November 2009 (E/CN.16/2010/CRP.1);

(d) Compilation of reports received from international organizations and other stakeholders as input to the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (E/CN.16/2010/CRP.2).

8. At the 3rd meeting, on 18 May, the head of the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, UNCTAD, introduced the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/65/64-E/2010/12.

9. Statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Pakistan, Chile, Lesotho, China, the Sudan and Uganda, as well as by the observers for Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

10. The representative of UNCTAD responded to questions raised.

11. Also at the 3rd meeting, the Director of the Division for Public Administration and Development Management, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, introduced the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet (E/2009/92).

### Ministerial round table on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

12. At its 1st meeting, on 17 May, the Commission convened a ministerial round table on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and held an interactive dialogue with the following: Mothetjoa Metsing, Minister of Communications, Science and Technology of Lesotho; Luciano Bresciani, Minister of Health of the Region of Lombardy, Italy; and Muhammad Azam Khan Swati, Minister for Science and Technology of Pakistan.

13. At its 2nd meeting, on 17 May, the Commission continued the interactive dialogue with the following participants: Clotilde Fonseca, Minister of Science and Technology (Costa Rica); Mohamed Naceur Ammar, Minister of Communications

Technologies of Tunisia; Fortunato de la Peña, Under-Secretary for Science and Technology of the Philippines; Diógenes Aybar, Vice-Minister for Science and Technology of the Dominican Republic; and Abdolmajid Riazi, Deputy Minister for Information and Communication Technology of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

**Panel discussion on the five-year overview of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society**

14. At its 2nd meeting, on 17 May, the Commission convened a panel discussion on the five-year overview of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

15. A statement was made by Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

16. The Commission viewed a video message from Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

17. Presentations were made by the following: Francis Gurry, Director-General, World Intellectual Property Organization; Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization; Jan Kubis, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe; Mazlan Othman, Director, Office for Outer Space Affairs and Deputy Director-General, United Nations Office at Vienna; Katharina Kummer Peiry, Executive Secretary, Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, Geneva; Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, Chair, Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development; and Sami Al-Basheer Al Morshid, Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU.

18. Presentations were also made by representatives of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Council of Europe, the International Chamber of Commerce (on behalf of the private sector) and the Association for Progressive Communications (on behalf of civil society).

**Panel discussion on enhanced cooperation**

19. At its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 18 May, the Commission held a panel discussion on enhanced cooperation.

20. At the 3rd meeting, presentations were made by the following: Nick Thorne, International Relations Advisor, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers; Daniel Dardailler, Director of International Relations, World Wide Web Consortium; Constance Bommelaer, Senior Manager, Strategic Global Engagement, Internet Society; Alexander Ntoko, Chief, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU; and Mike Corkerry, Executive Director, EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) Regulatory Affairs, AT&T.

21. An interactive dialogue ensued, in which the following delegations took part: China, Portugal, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Brazil, Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United States of America and Austria.

22. At its 4th meeting, the Commission viewed a video message from Abdul Waheed Khan, Assistant Director-General for Communications and Information, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

23. At the same meeting, the Commission continued the dialogue, in which the delegation of Switzerland took part. The male representative of IT for Change, a non-governmental organization, also participated.

**Panel discussion on the outcome of the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum**

24. At its 4th meeting, on 18 May, the Commission held a panel discussion on the outcome of the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, from 15 to 18 November 2009.

25. Presentations were made by the following: Markus Kummer, Executive Coordinator, secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum; Ayesha Hassan, Senior Policy Manager, International Chamber of Commerce; George Papadatos, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva; Lee Hibbard, Internet Governance and Information Society Coordination, Council of Europe; Anriette Esterhuysen, Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications; and Jovan Kurbalija, Director, DiploFoundation.

26. An interactive dialogue ensued, in which the following delegations took part: Pakistan, Israel, Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Finland, Egypt, France, United States of America, China, Switzerland, India, Saudi Arabia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada.

**Panel discussion on gender and science and technology**

27. At its 5th meeting, on 19 May, the Commission convened a panel discussion on the theme "Gender and science and technology", moderated by Sherry Ayittey, Minister for Environment, Science and Technology of Ghana.

28. Presentations were made by the following: Shirley Malcom, Head, Directorate for Education and Human Resources Programs, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dafne Cristina Sabanes de Plou, Special Program for Women in Latin America, Association for Progressive Communications; Sabine Süsstrunk, École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne-WISH (Women in Science and Humanities) Foundation; and Vijaya Kumar, Chair, Industrial Technology Institute, Sri Lanka.

29. The moderator made a statement.

30. An interactive dialogue ensued, in which the following delegations took part: South Africa, Lesotho, Austria, Pakistan, Tunisia, Kenya, United States of America, Portugal, Philippines, Israel, Sudan and Iran (Islamic Republic of).

31. The representative of UNESCO and the representative of Association tunisienne d'aide à la recherche scientifique sur le net, a non-governmental organization, also participated.

32. A statement was made by the Director of the Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD.

## Action taken by the Commission

### Gender and science and technology

33. At its 5th meeting, on 19 May, the Commission, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/29, agreed to transmit to the Council the Chair's summary of the panel discussion on the theme "Gender and science and technology" (see E/2010/92) as input to the annual ministerial review in 2010 of the theme, "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women".

### Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

34. At its 8th meeting, on 21 May, the Commission had before it a draft resolution, entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", submitted by the Chair and circulated in an informal paper.

35. A statement was made by the facilitator, Yasser Hassan (Egypt), in which he reported on the outcome of informal consultations on the draft resolution.

36. The Commission was informed that the programme budget implications of the draft resolution would be reviewed by the Programme Planning and Budget Division at United Nations Headquarters before action was taken on it by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010.

37. Following statements by the representatives of India and France and the observer for Saudi Arabia, as well as the observer for the European Union, the Commission adopted the draft resolution and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

38. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran and by the observer for Saudi Arabia.

# Chapter IV

## Priority themes:
## (a) Improvements and innovations in existing financial mechanisms
## (b) New and emerging technologies

39. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 6th and 8th meetings, on 19 and 21 May 2010. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Improvements and innovations in existing financing mechanisms: information and communication technology for development" (E/CN.16/2010/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "New and emerging technologies: renewable energy for development" (E/CN.16/2010/4);

(c) Summary report prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD on the meeting of the intersessional panel of the Commission, held in Geneva from 9 to 11 November 2009 (E/CN.16/2010/CRP.1).

40. At its 6th meeting, on 19 May, the Commission began its consideration of item 3 (a) and heard an introductory statement by the representative of UNCTAD.

41. At the same meeting, presentations were made by David Townsend, President of David N. Townsend and Associates, and Jaroslaw Ponder, Strategy and Policy Analyst, ITU.

42. Statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Switzerland, the Russian Federation and Oman, as well as by the observer for Mexico.

43. Also at its 6th meeting, the Commission began its consideration of agenda item 3 (b) and heard an introductory statement by the representative of UNCTAD.

44. A presentation was made by Hugo Lucas, General Management, International Renewable Energy Agency.

45. Statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan, Sri Lanka, the United States of America and Oman, as well as by the observer for Mexico.

46. Mr. Lucas responded to the questions raised.

47. The Chair made concluding remarks.

### Action taken by the Commission

48. At its 8th meeting, on 21 May, the Commission had before it a draft resolution, entitled "Science and technology for development", submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations and circulated in an informal paper.

49. The Commission was informed that the draft text contained no programme budget implications.

50. A statement was made by the facilitator, Vijaya Kumar (Sri Lanka), in which he reported on the outcome of informal consultations on the draft resolution.

51. The Commission adopted the draft resolution and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

# Chapter V

## Presentation of reports on science and technology and innovation policy reviews

52. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 7th meeting, on 20 May 2010.

**Presentation of the science, technology and innovation policy review of Ghana**

53. At the 7th meeting, an introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD.

54. A presentation was made by Sherry Ayittey, Minister for Environment, Science and Technology of Ghana.

55. Statements were made by the representatives of South Africa, Pakistan, the Sudan, China, Burkina Faso, the United States of America and the Philippines, as well as by the observers for Kenya, Nepal and Rwanda.

56. A statement was made by a representative of the Tunisian Association of Development of Digital Technology and Human Resources, a civil society organization.

57. The Minister responded to questions and comments raised.

58. The Director of UNCTAD and the head of the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, UNCTAD, also made comments and responded to questions raised.

**Presentation of the science, technology and innovation policy review of Lesotho**

59. Also at the 7th meeting, an introductory statement was made by the head of the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, UNCTAD.

60. A presentation was made by Mothetjoa Metsing, Minister of Communications, Science and Technology of Lesotho.

61. Statements were made by the representatives of South Africa, the Sudan, the Russian Federation and Ghana, as well as by the observers for Zimbabwe and Colombia.

62. The representative of the Observatory for Cultural and Audiovisual Communication, a civil society organization, also made a statement.

63. A statement was made by the Director of the Division for Science Policy and Sustainable Development in the Natural Sciences Sector, UNESCO.

64. The Minister and the representative of UNESCO responded to questions raised and comments made.

# Chapter VI

## Implementation of and progress made on decisions taken by the Commission at its twelfth session

65. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 7th meeting, on 20 May 2010.

66. At the same meeting, the Commission heard an introductory statement by the head of the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, UNCTAD.

67. A statement was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

# Chapter VII
## Election of the Chair and other officers for the fourteenth session of the Commission

68. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 8th meeting, on 21 May 2010 and elected by acclamation the following officers for its fourteenth session:

*Chair*:

Sherry Ayittey (Ghana)

*Vice-Chairs*:

Alvaro Galvani (Brazil)
Fortunato de la Peña (Philippines)
Štefan Morávek (Slovakia)
Frédéric Riehl (Switzerland)

# Chapter VIII

## Provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission

69. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda at its 8th meeting, on 21 May 2010. It had before it an informal paper containing the draft provisional agenda and documentation for its fourteenth session.

70. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the Dominican Republic.

71. Also at the same meeting, the Commission approved a draft decision on the provisional agenda and documentation for its fourteenth session, and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision IV).

# Chapter IX

## Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirteenth session

72. At its 8th meeting, on 21 May 2010, the Commission had before it the draft report on its thirteenth session (E/CN.16/2010/L.1).

73. Following a statement by the representative of UNCTAD, as well as by the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Commission adopted the draft report on its thirteenth session and entrusted the Rapporteur with its completion.

# Chapter X
# Organization of the session

## A. Opening and duration of the session

74. The Commission on Science and Technology for Development held its thirteenth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva, from 17 to 21 May 2010. The Commission held 8 meetings (1st to 8th).

75. The session was opened by the Chair, Frédéric Riehl (Switzerland), who also made a statement.

76. Also at the 1st meeting, on 17 May, the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD made a statement.

77. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following: Moritz Leuenberger, Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation and Head of the Federal Department for the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications of Switzerland; Mohamed Naceur Ammar, Minister of Communication Technologies of Tunisia; You Jianxin, Executive Deputy President of the Chinese Academy of Science and Technology Management; Subramanian Ramadorai, Vice-Chair, Tata Consultancy Services and Chair, BASIS Initiative, International Chamber of Commerce; and Anriette Esterhuysen, Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications.

78. The Commission viewed a video message from Neelie Kroes, Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for the Digital Agenda.

## B. Attendance

79. The session was attended by representatives of 42 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as representatives of civil society and business entities, also attended. The list of participants for the session is contained in document E/CN.16/2010/INF/1.

## C. Election of officers

80. At the 9th meeting of its twelfth session, on 29 May 2009, the Commission had elected the following members of the Bureau of its thirteenth session:

*Chair*:
Frédéric Riehl (Switzerland)

*Vice-Chairs*:
Miguel Angel Alcaine Castro (El Salvador)
Edward K. Omane Boamah (Ghana)
Sarvagya Katiyar (India)
Štefan Morávek (Slovakia)

81. At its 1st meeting, on 17 May 2010, the Commission was informed that the Vice-Chair, Miguel Angel Alcaine (El Salvador), was unable to carry out his duties.

82. At the same meeting, the Commission appointed the Vice-Chair, Štefan Morávek (Slovakia), to serve as the Rapporteur of its thirteenth session.

## D. Documentation

83. The list of documents before the Commission at its thirteenth session is contained in the annex.

## E. Agenda and organization of work

84. At its 1st meeting, on 17 May, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda for the session and approved its organization of work, as contained in document E/CN.16/2010/1/Rev.1, as orally revised. The agenda read as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.
3. Priority themes:
   (a) Improvements and innovations in existing financial mechanisms;
   (b) New and emerging technologies.
4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.
5. Implementation of and progress made on decisions taken by the Commission at its twelfth session.
6. Election of the Chair and other officers for the fourteenth session of the Commission.
7. Provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission.
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirteenth session.

# Annex

## List of documents before the Commission at its thirteenth session

| *Document symbol* | *Agenda item* | *Title or description* |
|---|---|---|
| A/65/64-E/2010/12 | 2 | Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels |
| E/2009/92 | 2 | Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet |
| E/CN.16/2010/1/Rev.1 | 1 | Provisional annotated agenda and organization of work |
| E/CN.16/2010/3 | 3 (a) | Report of the Secretary-General on improvements and innovations in existing financing mechanisms for information and communication technology for development |
| E/CN.16/2010/4 | 3 (b) | Report of the Secretary-General on new and emerging technologies: renewable energy for development |
| E/CN.16/2010/L.1 | 8 | Draft report of the Commission on its thirteenth session |
| E/CN.16/2010/CRP.1[a] | 2 and 3 | Summary report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on the meeting of the intersessional panel of the Commission, held in Geneva from 9 to 11 November 2009 |
| E/CN.16/2010/CRP.2[a] | 2 | Compilation of reports received from international organizations and other stakeholders as inputs to the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels |

[a] Available from http://www.unctad.org/cstd.

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